

TRANSPORTERS. Advertisers will please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper without being paid for in advance. This rule will be strictly carried out, without regard to persons. No name for either the Daily or Weekly Journal, will be entered on our list without payment being made in advance, and the paper will in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires. Oct. 29, 1857.

MESSRS. ELLIS AND McRAE.—We are pleased to learn that the difficulty between these gentlemen has been adjusted, through the intervention of mutual friends, and that their former friendly relations have been restored.

Had nothing been said calculated, and we must suppose, intended to operate against Judge Ellis in this connection, we should have taken pleasure in making this announcement, and thus closing all reference to what we have already characterized as an untoward accident. But such has not been the course pursued, and a sense of justice compels us to add a few explanatory remarks, not with any view to cast censure upon Mr. McRae, but to enable a proper understanding of the matter to be arrived at.

So far as Judge Ellis's charging Mr. McRae with encouraging abolitionists is concerned, the same ground was gone over at Clinton, and we took especial note of it. Mr. McRae took substantially the same grounds in opposition to the admission of Kansas that had been taken by Mr. Gilmer and others. Judge Ellis in his reply, or rather rejoinder, spoke of the effect of Mr. Gilmer's position at the North, reading from leading Free Soil papers, to show that they had considered the failure of the Lecompton bill as an anti-slavery triumph, and had hailed the position of the late southern men whose votes had contributed to this result, as affording the highest encouragement, being, as they asserted, a symptom of disunion among southern men. Now, contending Judge Ellis, my competitor occupies the same ground thus lauded by these Free Soil organs; and, however much these organs may do injustice to the feelings of my competitor thereby, and I feel convinced that they will do that injustice, it is still certain that his election should be elected in August next, will be hailed by them as a triumph for their side, and proclaimed to their friends as a ground of encouragement. This was simply an argument from facts stated and documents read, and could not be twisted into a personal imputation. That it was thus regarded, was evidenced by Mr. McRae's so accepting it.

Well, now, at Beaufort, taking the account furnished by an opponent of Judge Ellis—the Editor of the Kinston American Advocate—the case appears to stand thus: Judge Ellis had led off—he had made this point among others—Mr. McRae in his reply, brought forward the question of distribution to offset this. He said that Judge Ellis was for pouring millions of acres of public lands into the laps of abolitionists, while he talked about the (Mr. McRae's) election encouraging abolitionists. "Encouraging Abolitionists, indeed! How?" This was said turning directly and vehemently to Judge Ellis where he sat, in a manner which Judge Ellis says in his subsequent remarks to the audience he regarded as insulting. The Judge replied to the question in his seat: "I say it would encourage them" rising, the Advocate says, in an excited manner and advancing, making some remark to Mr. McRae, which was not heard, to which Mr. McRae replied "it is false." A blow was given and returned, and then friends interfered.

The thing would appear thus: The Judge made the argument alluded to, which contains no personal imputation. Mr. McRae replies to it, turning to Judge Ellis at the same time in a manner which the latter regards as insulting, and he replies in his seat rising under the sense of insult—some words pass and Mr. McRae pronounces a remark of Judge Ellis false, and the natural consequence ensues. Now, it is easy to see how all this may have occurred, without imputing wrong intentions to either gentleman. They are the best judges, and we feel convinced that, when a joint publication comes to be made, they will fully acquit each other of anything greater than a misunderstanding.

We do not wish to turn this matter to the injury of Mr. McRae's prospects, and the opposition cannot torture it so as to prejudice Judge Ellis, who did only what any man would have done under the circumstances. No doubt Mr. McRae's natural vehemence of manner betrayed him into what were the appearance of insult, without it being so intended. Let justice be done if the heavens should fall.

It is positively asserted, and would appear to be quite probable, that Brigham Young is bound for Sonora, having made up his mind to "travel," and taken up his line of march in that direction. Brigham thinks he is another Moses, likewise Aaron and several other prophets. But we suppose Brigham's career has arrived at its turning point, and he will begin to find that there is something in the old saying, that there is no use in being a fellow unless you're a devil of a fellow. Brigham thought he would keep talking big, and perhaps he would succeed in scaring Uncle Sam. Upon the whole, we think Brigham found out his mistake, and his patriotism commenced oozing out of the ends of his fingers like as did the pluck of Bob Acres.

But if Brigham has really taken the route to Sonora, he has made a bad calculation. Uncle Sam will be there shortly, and, if nothing happens, will be a bigger and an uglier customer to fool with than ever before. But it may do Brigham's time, or the old fellow may be up to a new dodge. He may yet turn lecturer, and expose the horrors of Mormonism; and, like Solomon in his old days, pronounce it all vanity.

That blubber having burst—the war flurry being nearly exhausted, and likely to come out straight—Congress being about to adjourn, the newspaper world will be pushed for material in the dull summer months. The press-gang will be like the Israelites in Egypt, compelled to make bricks without straw—to be sure, we will have an election canvass in this State, but really that discussion has been gone over so often that little novelty can be presented at this late day.

It would appear that the judiciary committee of the Senate, to which was referred the bill repealing the act of 1857, making certain grants to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, as also several memorials on that subject, in reporting unfavorably to the bill, did not thereby recommend that the assistance or subsidy provided for by the bill in question should be granted, unless the stipulations and conditions of the act be complied with. This has not been done—the Company has violated the stipulations made and the conditions imposed, and no further legislation is necessary to prevent its receiving any of the benefits which would accrue to it under the law of Congress, and until the Company conforms its action to the law, it can not and will not be allowed to avail itself of any of these benefits.

Our neighbors of the Herald allowed themselves to be betrayed into a very ill-tempered and worse-considered article in their issue of Saturday, wholly uncalculated, and evincing that kind of irritation which invariably accompanies a sense of being in the wrong. We have no desire to occupy our space with a reply in the same spirit; still less desire to refer further to an unfortunate collision, regretted equally by Mr. Ellis and Mr. McRae, and the friendly adjustment of which is a matter of congratulation to the friends of both gentlemen. We therefore dismiss the matter, and proceed with other things, in which our readers take more interest than they can be expected to do in newspaper squabbles.

#### Congress.

On Wednesday, in the Senate, Mr. Hunter, from the Committee on Finance, reported back, with amendments, the bill making appropriations for the support of the three volunteer regiments authorized to be raised. Mr. Bayard, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported unfavorably on the bill to repeal the Atlantic Telegraph act of last session; also asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. The Senate insisted on its amendments to the Civil Appropriation bill, and asked a committee of conference thereon, which was agreed to, and Messrs. Hunter, Fessenden and Bigler were appointed conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Pearce made a personal explanation, showing that a slight difficulty which occurred in the course of the debate on the day before, between Messrs. Davis and Benjamin, originated in a misunderstanding. The gentleman referred to also made statements disavowing any intention of offensiveness or personality in his remarks, and thus their previous friendly relations were restored.

The Indian appropriation bill for the year ending June 30th, 1859, was passed—also the bill to supply deficiencies in the Indian Department, for the year ending June 30th, 1858.

The mail steamship bill from the House was taken up. A proviso was inserted giving the Collins company, or its representatives, three hundred and forty-four thousand dollars for carrying the mails as per contract, and allowing the Postmaster General to change the destination from Liverpool to Southampton. Also authorizing the Postmaster General to send the mails by any other conveyance when the contractors failed. A great many amendments were proposed but defeated. It was proposed to strike out the present appropriation for lines to Bremen and to Havre, via Cows and Southampton—also to strike out the appropriation for the conveyance of the mails via Panama, and direct the Postmaster General to make a contract with A. G. Sloan for the transportation of the mails from New Orleans to San Francisco by the Tehuantepec route. These propositions failed.

The House agreed to the extension of the session proposed by the Senate. The House had before it the Senate amendments to the Navy appropriation bill. The House increased the number of sloops-of-war authorized by substituting ten for five.

On Thursday, June 10th, the Senate received a number of reports from committees. Mr. Bigler, from the committee on Post Roads reported adversely to the bill for the construction of a telegraph line between the Atlantic and Pacific States.

The Senate went into the consideration of the bill from the House of Representatives, making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending June 30th 1859. Several amendments were passed; one repealing the present provision by which the lists of letters are advertised in the newspapers having the largest circulation, and providing that, hereafter the advertisements shall be given to the lowest bidder, the price not to exceed that required by law. Another amendment increases the rates of letter-postage to five cents for any distance under three thousand miles, and to ten cents for any distance over three thousand miles. Another abolishes the franking privilege now accorded to members of Congress after the 4th of March next. Another provides for the prepayment of all matter passing through the mails except newspapers and foreign matter. The bill as thus amended, was passed.

A message was received from the President announcing the close of the Mormon difficulties.

The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up, but it being ten o'clock at night the Senate adjourned.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, took up the Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill. Some were concurred in and some rejected. The amendments appropriating an aggregate of a million and a quarter for fortifications were rejected. The House proceeded to consider the Senate amendments to the ocean mail steamship bill, all of which it rejected. A message was received from the President on the subject of the Mormon difficulties, announcing their end.

In the Senate on Friday, a good deal of private claim business was disposed of, after committees of conference were appointed on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the naval appropriation bill, the ocean mail steamship appropriation bill, the supplemental Indian appropriation bill, and the army appropriation bill.

The question of the right of Senators Bright and Fitch, of Indiana, was taken up. The point in dispute was, whether United States Senators should be elected by concurrent majorities of both House of the State Legislature of Indiana, or by a majority of the members of a convention composed of both Houses. Messrs. Bright and Fitch were elected by a majority on joint ballot, the two Houses being in convention. On the part of their opponents it is contended that they have received not simply a majority on joint ballot, but also a majority of all the members of each House. After some debate, it was understood that the vote should be taken next day (Saturday) at twelve o'clock, without further debate.

Mr. Mallory, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the naval appropriation bill submitted a report, which was read. The report recommends that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House, providing for steam sloops of war instead of five. Without taking action the Senate adjourned at half-past ten o'clock, p. m.

In the House, Committee of Conference were appointed on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on several of the Appropriation bills.

Considerable discussion arose over the contested election case from Maryland, owing to the press of business and the near approach of the close of the session, this matter was laid over until the next session.

The House took up the Senate's amendments to the bill making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department. Some of the amendments were agreed to, and some rejected. The amendment increasing the rates of postage to 5 and 10 cents was rejected. The amendment abolishing the franking privilege of the members of both houses was first amended, on motion of Mr. Winslow, so as to apply to Senators only. Mr. Winslow said he liked to be liberal and accommodating. He wished to retain the franking privilege, and never grew tired of using it for the benefit of his constituents, but still since the Senators so unanimously voted for its abolition, he thought the House ought to accommodate. Mr. Winslow's amendment was first agreed to by a large majority, and then the amendment as amended was rejected. The House does not appear to be for abolishing the franking privilege.

The reports of the Conference Committees on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the civil appropriation bill, the army appropriation bill, and the supplemental appropriation bill, were concurred in, and the bills passed. The Conference report on the navy appropriation bill was rejected, and another Committee of Conference asked for.

The Senate on Saturday refused to concur in the House amendment to the navy appropriation bill, substituting ten for five sloops of war. A Committee of Conference was appointed. Also, the Senate insisted on its amendments to the post office appropriation bill. Committee of Conference appointed. The message from the President, published in another column was received, read, laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Messrs. Bright and Fitch were declared duly elected Senators from Indiana.

Committees of conference were appointed on several bills. The second committee of conference on the navy

appropriation bill reported by way of compromise between the five sloops of war authorized by the Senate, and the ten by the House, that seven should be agreed upon by way of splitting the difference. The House bill authorizing a loan of \$15,000,000 was passed.

On motion of Mr. Green, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to report to the Senate at the commencement of the next session of Congress a full and complete list of all the collection districts for the collection of duties on imports; showing in each district—

1st. The amount of revenue annually collected, the name of every person employed directly or indirectly, in connection with the collection of the revenue, either as officer or agent, the amount of compensation paid to each, and the law under which such officer or agent was appointed.

2d. The amount expended for salaries of officers and employees annually; and

3d. The amount expended for custom-houses or rents of offices or warehouses, and that the state what custom-houses or ports of entry or delivery can be dispensed with, with a proper regard to economy and the security of the collection of the revenue and consistently with commercial interests, or what modification of the laws is necessary for the public interests in relation to the collection of customs.

The report of a committee of conference on the ocean mail steamship appropriation bill was considered and concurred in.

The committee of conference on the post office appropriation bill reported that they had been unable to agree. The Senate part of the committee had offered to give all the Senate amendments, if the House would yield the franking privilege. Mr. Toombs moved that the Senate adhere to its amendments. So the thing stood when the Senate adjourned at ten minutes after midnight.

In the House on Saturday, the bill authorizing a loan of \$20,000,000 was passed. Nearly the same bills were considered in the House as in the Senate, and committees if conference appointed on disagreeing votes. The only difficulty of any serious moment appeared to arise in the case of the bill making appropriations for the service of the post office department for the ensuing year. At the hour of adjournment, both Houses adjourned, and all attempts at compromise had failed. Pursuant to joint resolution, when Congress meets at ten on Monday, it will have but two hours to finish things. But it will hardly adjourn then, as the President will certainly call all hands back.

The annexed card from Messrs. Haughton and Whitford, which appears in the last Raleigh Standard, gives the pleasing assurance that the amicable relations heretofore subsisting between Messrs. Ellis and McRae, have been restored, and that they will continue to meet each other throughout the canvass with the same friendliness and courtesy which marked their intercourse up to the occurrence of the accidental collision at Beaufort.

NEWSPAPERS, June 7th, 1858.

To the Editors of the Standard:—You will please give the following an insertion in your next paper. Being authorized by the highly honorable gentlemen concerned, we take great pleasure in stating that the personal difficulty, which sprang up suddenly, in the heat of discussion at Beaufort on the 7th inst., upon a mutual misunderstanding between the gubernatorial candidates, Hon. John W. Ellis and Hon. Duncan K. McRae, has been amicably adjusted, and satisfactorily adjusted. The gentlemen take the stamp again, with a mutual and ardent wish, as they deeply feel the overpowering sense of the obligation, that the canvass may be conducted to its close, on the principles of true Christian feeling and gentlemanly courtesy, which their respective position before the public so imperatively demand.

J. D. HAUGHTON.  
J. D. WHITFORD.

A New Way to Raise the Wind.

Yesterday one of our dry goods merchants placed the following "confidential" circular in our hands. We have not learned that he sent to "H. Graham, 202 Fulton St., N. Y. City," the "fee of Two Dollars." But let the gentleman speak for himself:

CONFIDENTIAL.

NEW YORK, JUNE 8, 1858.

DR. SIR: You may not be aware that we have in this city several Mercantile and Commercial agencies, for the purpose of securing reports, and information regarding the standing and responsibility of every Merchant throughout the country. These Agencies are the basis of the Credit System here, and from the character of the information they receive, our merchants give limited or extensive credits to Country dealers.

It is important to yourself that you should know if you are properly and accurately reported, as I know of many good merchants whose credit has been injured by incorrect reports as to their character and reliability.

Having access to the Books of all the Mercantile, Commercial and Trade Agencies here, I have taken your name and address. I can send you a True Copy of Reports concerning the present standing, character and responsibility of your own firm, and to assure you that I have not any other way of getting this information, except by a partial copy of your desire gratis, or a Full Report on receipt of my fee of Two Dollars, and if you find the report incorrect or injurious, I will also inform you how any error on the Books may be corrected.

From the nature of this note you will consider it strictly confidential. You will receive an immediate reply by addressing,

H. GRAHAM,  
202 Fulton St., N. Y. City.

"The Western Sentinel," published at Winston, Forsyth county, entered on its third volume with the last issue, bearing date June 11th, and we are pleased to learn that it does so under highly favorable circumstances—that its business is more prosperous now than at any former period. Messrs. Asplough and Borer deserve all the encouragement they receive, for they have carried it by making a good paper, and what, in our opinion, is an important item, a handsome and well-printed sheet. The Sentinel is laboring faithfully and efficiently for the cause it has so consistently advocated, and ought to be well supported by the Democracy of its section.

Corner A. A. Hartsfield held an inquest on Sunday on Topsail Sound, over the body of a negro named Campbell, the property of Mr. Samuel G. Hartsley. It seems that Mr. H. administered nux vomica, in the form of powder, under the impression that it was jalap, to two negroes who were sick, thereby causing the death of Campbell; the other got over it. Verdict of the jury that deceased came to his death from poison being given through mistake.

We understand that Congress has granted the authority for carrying the mails between New York and New Orleans and New York and San Francisco, via Charleston and Fernandina, being substantially the recommendation made by the Postmaster General in his annual report.

TRAVELING SOUTH.—We understand that a mulatto servant, belonging to Owen Holmes, Esq., of this town, who ran away some time since, has been traced to and found at Chattanooga, Tennessee, and is now on his way home under charge of his owner. Probably he hoped to make his way to and across the Ohio river.

SEA ISLAND COTTON.—We understand that our fellow citizen, Dr. Wm. A. Berry, is trying the experiment of growing Sea Island Cotton at his place on the sound, having some seven acres planted and some of it thirteen inches high, with the "signares" beginning to form.

EARLY PEARS.—This week we received from our friend, Col. Wm. Robitczek, of Long Creek district, in this county, a lot of very nice pears—ripe, mellow and sweet, although small. Little cluster fellows, in fact. These are the earliest we have seen.

The Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, June Term, opened here this forenoon, James T. Miller, Esq., Chairman presiding. The State docket is now up.

An individual calling himself Blitz, is going about the country trying to make people believe that he is the great magician. Our newspaper friends will find this difference between the real Simon pure and his imitator—the first always pays his bills, the latter never does. Blitz—the Blit—the only Blit—is a man—a gentleman. Editors should keep their eyes open for the imitator. Pass him round.

#### The President and the Adjournment.

On Saturday last, the President sent the following message to both Houses. It shows that he is determined to do his duty understandingly, and to be President in fact, as well as in name.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I feel it to be an indispensable duty to call your attention to the condition of the treasury. On the 19th day of May last the Secretary of the Treasury submitted a report to Congress "on the present condition of the treasury of the government." In this report he states that, after a call upon the heads of departments, he had received official information that the sum of \$37,000,000 would probably be required during the first quarter of the next fiscal year, from the first of July until the 1st of January. "This sum," the Secretary says, "does not include such amounts as may be appropriated by Congress over and above the estimates submitted to them by the departments, and I have no data on which to estimate for such expenditures. Upon this point Congress is better able to form a correct opinion than I am."

The Secretary then estimates that the receipts into the treasury from all sources, between the 1st of July and the 1st of January, will amount to \$25,000,000, leaving a deficit of \$12,000,000, inclusive of the sum of about \$3,000,000, the least amount required to be in the treasury at all times to secure its successful operation. For this amount he recommends a loan. "This loan," it will be observed, was required, after a close calculation, to meet the estimates from the different departments, and not such appropriations as might be made by Congress over and above the estimates submitted to them by the departments.

There was embraced in this sum of \$12,000,000 estimates to the amount of about \$1,750,000 for the three volunteer regiments, authorized by the act of Congress approved April 7, 1858; for two of which, if not for the third, no appropriation will now be required. To this extent a portion of the loan of \$12,000,000 may be applied to pay the appropriations made by Congress beyond the estimates from the different departments, referred to in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

To what extent a probable deficiency may exist in the treasury between the 1st of July and the 1st of January next, cannot be ascertained until the appropriation bills, as well as the private bills containing appropriations, shall have finally passed.

Under any form of government extravagance in expenditure must be the natural consequence, when those who are to pay the expenditures feel no responsibility in providing the means of payment. Such had been for a number of years our condition previously to the late monetary revolution in the country. Fortunately, at least for the cause of public economy, the case is now reversed; and to the extent of the appropriations, whatever these may be, engrafted on the different appropriation bills, as well as those made by private bills, over and above the estimates of the different departments, it will be necessary for Congress to provide the means of payment before their adjournment. Without this, the treasury will be exhausted before the first of January, and the public credit will be seriously impaired. This disgrace must not fall upon the country.

It is impossible for me, however, now to ascertain this amount, or to place there at present seem to be the least probability that this can be done, and the necessary means provided by Congress to meet any deficiency which may exist in the treasury before Monday next at 12 o'clock, the hour fixed for adjournment, it being now Saturday morning at half-past 11 o'clock. To accomplish this object, the appropriation bills, as they shall have finally passed Congress, must be before me, and time must be allowed to ascertain the amount of the money appropriated, and to enable Congress to provide the necessary means. At this writing it is understood that several of these bills are yet before the committees of Conference, and the amendments to some of them have not even been printed.

Forecasting that such a state of things might exist at the close of the session, I stated in the message sent to Congress of December last, that "from the practice of Congress such an examination of each bill as the constitution requires has been rendered impossible." The most important business of each session is generally crowded into its last hours, and the alternative presented to the President is either to violate the constitutional duty which he owes to the people, and approve bills which, for want of time, it is impossible he should have examined, or by his refusal to do this, subject the country and individuals to great loss and inconvenience.

"For my own part, I have deliberately determined that I shall approve no bills which I have not examined; and, in cases of extreme and most urgent necessity which shall ever induce me to depart from this rule, I shall adhere to this resolution on the present occasion for the reasons which I have heretofore presented.

In former times, it was believed to be the true character of an appropriation bill simply to carry into effect existing laws and to establish policy of the country. A practice has, however, grown up of late years to engraft on such bills at the last hours of the session large appropriations for new and important objects not provided for by pre-existing laws, and when no time is left to the Executive for their examination and investigation. No alternative is thus left to the President but either to approve measures without examination, or, by vetoing by appropriation bill, seriously to embarrass the operations of the government. This practice could never have prevailed without a surplus in the treasury sufficiently large to cover an indefinite amount of appropriations. Necessity now compels us to arrest it, at least so far as to afford time to ascertain the amount appropriated, and to provide the means of its payment.

I therefore respectfully recommend to Congress to postpone the day of adjournment to a brief period, so that not an hour shall be lost in ascertaining the amount of appropriations made by them for which it will be necessary to provide. I know it will be inconvenient for the members to attend a called session, and this, above all things, I desire to avoid.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Washington City, June 12, 1858.

Later from New Mexico.

St. Louis, June 12.—The government train from New Mexico arrived at Leavenworth this evening. It left Santa Fe May 15th and Fort Union on the 17th, in company with the mail for Independence; Major Stein, of the first dragoons; Lt. Hastings, Capt. McFerran, of the quartermaster's department, with their families, on leave of absence; also, Mrs. General Garland, Messrs. Southwick and Sawyer, surveyors of the southern overland mail route, with an escort of twenty-five men, under Lt. Craig, accompanied the train.

Large bands of Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas and Comanches Indians, and large numbers of emigrants bound to California, were met on the plains. The former peaceably disposed. The Santa Fe road was in excellent order, and the whole party came through in 23 days.

It is reported that continued efforts are being made to organize a territorial government over Arizona. Good deposits have been discovered in the neighborhood of Tucson.

Two Weeks Later from California.

NEW YORK, June 12.—The steamer Star of the West arrived here this morning, bringing about half a million in specie "a" the mails of the 20th.

The news from California is unimportant. Abundant crops are predicted.

Considerable excitement existed in consequence of recent discoveries of the old veins on Frazier river. Fifteen hundred persons had left San Francisco for the mines, and advices from that point are highly favorable. The Indians were still troublesome in Plumas county. A fight had occurred between them and the whites, in which twenty savages were killed.

The whites and Indians were preparing to emigrate to Vancouver's Island. The reports of their pioneers were highly favorable.

The Panama papers of the third instant are received, but they contain no later intelligence from Bogota or Central American ports. The rainy season had set in on the isthmus.

Appointments by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate: Samuel E. Fabens, of Massachusetts, consul United States for the port of Cayenne.

Gilbert S. Miner, of Virginia, consul United States at Amnapola, in Honduras.

Wm. Bliss, of Pennsylvania, consul United States at Puerto-Cabello.

Robert D. Merrill, of New York, consul United States at Sydney, New South Wales.

John P. O'Sullivan, of California, consul United States at Singapore.

James B. Hayne, of Georgia, consul United States at Turin Island.

Alexander M. Jackson, of Mississippi, secretary of New Mexico.

#### Arrival of the Kangaroo—Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The steamer Kangaroo arrived this morning, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 26th ult.

Later news had been received from India, but it is of little general importance.

The Paris conference had held a preliminary meeting on the subject of the Principality.

The Arabia's advices reached Liverpool on Sunday, the 2d ult.

The dates from Calcutta are to the 2d of April. The rebels had been driven from Aizambut with heavy losses, and Sir Colin Campbell's staff were marching towards Rohilcand.

Sundry successful encounters with the rebels are reported.

Lord Elgin and his colleagues were at the last account from China about to leave Shanghai for Teening, whither the fleet would follow.

The ship Courser, bound to New York with tea, was lost on Prata Shoal. The crew were saved.

The project of a line of steamers from Galatz to America has been revived, and it is said that a first-class steamer will sail thence about the 10th of June.

The telegraph fleet was to leave Plymouth on an experimental trip about the 29th, and return to that port instead of Queenstown. It is proposed to lay the cable from Phlecia Bay, Newfoundland, direct to Portland, Maine, on the ground of the proposed extension of the telegraph line.

The trial of the Chaloners insurgents had resulted in the infliction of fine and imprisonment to the majority.

Another ministerial crisis was anticipated at Madrid. Gen. Concha asks to be recalled from Cuba on account of ill-health.

The French government has caused much excitement by proposing to convert the property of charitable into government stock.

Arrival of the Asia.

Three Days Later from Europe!—Further Decline in Cotton and Broadcloths!

NEW YORK, June 10.—The steamship Asia, with Liverpool dates to Saturday, May 29, has arrived.

The Borussia arrived on the 27th, and the Ariel on the 28th.

Parliament had re-assembled on the 28th. It was stated that a Conference between the Houses of Lords and Commons had ended in the former agreeing to the principle of the right of Jews to seats in Parliament.—The result will be that Rothschild will take his seat in the House of Commons.

The newspaper accounts assert that Lord Elgin had declared himself ready to employ a force to penetrate Pekin.

In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell had condemned a brilliant speech which Disraeli had been making to his constituents, during recess, in which he cast an imputation on the late government, and said the country was within a few hours of war, when the present ministry took office. Disraeli declined to discuss the question at Canton. This was not acceded to, and the Pleinipotentiaries, including the American Minister, had decided to proceed at once to Tun-Chang. All was quiet at Canton.

The telegraphic fleet was expected to sail on the experimental trip the day the Asia left.

The government was expected to be proposed to build a pier at Holyhead for the purpose of landing mails and passengers from transatlantic steamers.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, in London, the president, Sir R. Murchison, invited two distinguished geographers, Alexander Dallas Bache, of the United States, and Capt. Collinson, of Arctic fame, with the medals awarded to them by the society. Professor Bache was represented by the American Minister, Mr. Dallas.

Achmed Pacha, elder son of Ibrahim Pasha, and heir apparent to the Pashalic of Egypt, was taken by an accident on the railway steam ferry.

John O'Connell, son of the late Daniel O'Connell, and one of the principal legal agitators, is dead.

The Levantian was ordered by the government to be taken to the 24th ult. The vessel is now said to be in full trim.

The Court Circular says that another addition to the royal family may be anticipated.

The funeral of the late Duchess of Orleans took place at Weybridge, Surrey, on the 22d of May, her remains being deposited in the same vault with those of Louis Philippe. The ceremony was attended by Prince Albert, and by a large concourse of foreign ambassadors and French notables, including MM. Guizot and Thiers.

She was buried with the ceremonies of the Lutheran Church.

Mr. Rarey, the American horse-tamer, has been demonstrating his powers over a wild zebra, before a distinguished company in London. His experiments were quite successful.

The Paris conference had held a second meeting when a resolution was adopted declaring that the object of the conference was to settle the question of the principles.

Rumors were circulating of an intended demonstration by a French war steamer against Morocco.

The Duke of Almeida was spoken of as likely to succeed General Concha in the governorship of Portugal.

The Montenegro boundary question was to be settled by a special commission at Constantinople.

The Turks were landing large forces at Ragusa.

Arrival of the Nova Scotia—Three Days Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, June 12.—The steamer Nova Scotia, from Liverpool on the 2d instant, bound to Quebec, passed Cape Race yesterday. The packet for the Associated Press was secured by the news yacht and its contents forwarded over the American Company's line to this point. In the House of Lords on the 31st, the order of the day was to consider the reasons of the House of Commons for disagreeing to the amendments of the former House to the Oaths bill. The question to insist on the amendments, after discussion, was put and carried without a division.

Lord Stanley had been appointed to the Indian Board, and Sir Bulwer Lytton colonial secretary.

In the House of Commons on the 1st, Mr. Lindsay asked whether it was true that American vessels had been searched and detained by the British cruisers, and if so, by what authority, and under whose instructions.

Mr. Fitzgerald stated that no official information had been received on the subject, and it was believed that the reports had been exaggerated. The government of Great Britain was as anxious as the American government for the avoidance of any cause of complaint, and strict orders had been issued for special caution on the part of the British Navy.

The telegraphic fleet sailed on Saturday for an experimental cruise.

India.—By telegraph from Alexandria, Egypt, later news had been received from India. The reverses sustained by Gen. Walpole in Oude are confirmed. Gen. Adrian Hope had been killed. Several minor operations are mentioned, in which the English were successful.

Koor Singh was defeated at, and driven from, Arragur by Brigadier General Douglas. A detachment under Capt. Legrand failed to intercept him. Koor Singh was killed, three officers and